THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. " "
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Bewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Socks, all colors.
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1855. No. 23.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco-Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Broguns, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LOUDER'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and sack coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years, and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 23, 1854. 87—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 87—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville,
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, } *Executive Committee.*
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, }
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tarloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 11 a. m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUDER'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ se

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1855.

Mr. McCleese introduced a bill in favor of Robert M. Burrus of Hyde county.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Lexington and North western Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas, by permission of the Senate, made some remarks explanatory of this bill. It was a road from Lexington, north-west to the salt works and plaster beds of Virginia. He read the following extract from a report by Maj. Gywnn, in 1825:

"This I am confident, in no exaggerated statement of the resources of the country traversed by your improvement. All agree, that it surpasses any portion of the U. States in the richness of its mineral products. On this subject I will merely copy from my notes on the *reconnaissance* of the route, the following memoranda:

Iron. Inexhaustible beds of this rich and valuable ore, are found scattered every where over the counties of Henry, Franklin, Patrick, Grayson, Floyd, Montgomery, and Wythe; but the most abundant deposit, is found in the iron mountain. Professor Rodgers, states that iron ore is found in Wythe and Grayson, which yields in some cases by the usual smelting process, a metal having all the properties of steel. In Henry an alloy of copper and iron is found, yeilding a tough metal, well calculated for ordnance.

Lead. The mines are situated on New River in Wythe county, a few miles above the Railroad.

The ore yields from 80 to 85 per cent, and is found in abundance.

Gypsum. The most extensive formation occurs in the vicinity of Salt Springs, in Washington county. Professor Rodgers states, that it covers a space of twenty miles in length, and half a mile in breadth—but probably the area occupied by it, is much more considerable. The depth to which it extends, is in some places enormously great. It is said to have a thickness of nearly 800 feet, including the beds of rock among which it is stratified. The cost of quarrying does not exceed twenty-five cents per ton.

Salt. The salt works are on and near the Holston. The supply of water is said to be sufficient to meet any demand. At present, upwards of 150,000 bushels are manufactured annually. Dr. McCall, the enterprising proprietor of the Springs near Saltville, informed me, that he could himself, furnish 25,000 tons, and a greater quantity if demanded.

Coal. Several localities of semi-bituminous coal have been found in Montgomery county. On the south-east of Cumberland Mountain, bituminous coal occurs; and on Clinch River, it is found in abundance, of good quality.

Lime. The whole of the great valley of Virginia, abounds in limestone of excellent quality.

Mr. Biggs, a resolution which was adopted, that a message be sent to the House, proposing that engrossed bills be used as enrolled bills.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up.

The bill passed its third reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Brogden, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bower, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, McDowell, Martin, Person, Sanders, Wiggins, Willey—11.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, was read the third time and passed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDowell, McCleese, Mitchell, Moriscy, Oldfield, Speight, Tayloe, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Brogden, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Graham, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, Wiley—15.

Mr. Rayner, moved to take up the French Broad Railroad bill. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved to lay that motion on the table. The Senate refused to lay on the table, by yeas 18, nays 21.

Its consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

Several private bills passed their several readings.

The Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of private bills were read their several times.

The bill to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Telegraph Company, passed its three readings.

Also, the bill to enable the county court of Iredell county to collect the county and State taxes for the year 1855.

Also, a bill to regulate the inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville.

The bill to incorporate the Keowa Turnpike Company near the Duek Town Copper Mines, passed its second reading.

A bill to incorporate the town of Magnolia, in Duplin county, the title being changed to Stricklandsville, passed its three readings.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a message be sent to the House proposing to raise a joint committee of two from each House, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a State Engineer.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Pamlico Railroad Company, was read the second time and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporote a company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River.

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Nantahala and Keowa Turnpike Company. Laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the French Broad Railroad Company, was read the third time and passed over for the present.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the bill for the protection of property in the town of Salem, was laid on the table.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported a substitute for the resolution in favor of D. D. Baker.

Mr. Amis introduced a bill to incorporate the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina. Read and referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill to authorize county and town subscriptions to French Broad and Greenville Railroad. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. G. Green introduced a bill to provide for an Arsenal in the town of Newbern. Read first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill to require the solicitors of the several circuits to attend the sessions of the General Assembly. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. C. W. Williams introduced a bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Jonesville, in Yadkin county. Read and referred to the committee on propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the bill to incorporate the Western and North Carolina Railroad Company, was made the order at 12 o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. Amis, the bill to incorporate the town of Henderson, was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. Amis moved to strike out the 18th section and insert an amendment, prohibiting the county court from granting license for the sale of spirituous liquors, without the consent of the town commissioners. Mr. Amis, in support of the amendment, stated the citizens of Henderson were in favor of this amendment, but opposed to a prohibitory law.

Mr. Bullock opposed the amendment; the public feeling was opposed to taking the power from the county court and vesting it in the police magistrates.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 46, nays 47.

The bill passed its second reading.

The special order of the day—the bill incorporating the Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad company was read the second time.

Mr. Winston offered an amendment, authorizing the appointment of director by the Governor, which was adopted.

Mr. Winston explained the provisions of the bill, and stated there was not the slightest possibility of State losing by the company.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. J. W. Neal, Settle, H. S. Williams and D. F. Caldwell, as being wrong in principle.

Messrs. Shepherd, Barringer, Winston and A. H. Caldwell, spoke in favor of the asked for aid by the bill.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 65, nays 38.

An engrossed bill concerning swamp lands, in Pitt county, was read the second time. Messrs. Blow and Singeltary spoke in favor of the bill, which was rejected—yeas 33, nays 55.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Mocksville and Wilkesboro' Plankroad company, was read the second time.

Mr. Carmichael explained the claims the bill had on a favorable consideration, and enumerated the various works of internal improvements supported by the representatives from that section.

Mr. Jenkins opposed the bill, on the ground that the Legislature had gone far enough in works of this kind. He moved the bill be indefinitery postponed. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 72.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 57, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, the rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill incorporating the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, was taken up.—During the reading of the bill the hour for taking recess arrived, and the House rose until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Clerk finished the reading of the bill, Mr. Baxter moved that the amendments proposed by the committee be adopted.

After some debate between Messrs. Singeltary, Outlaw and Barringer the minor amendments were adopted.

Mr. Singeltary offered an amendment that the capital stock be not increased beyond $120,000 without consent of the next legislature.

Mr. Singeltary reviewed the proceedings of the legislature with respect to railroads, and condemned the course pursued in the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. He expressed his conviction that the road will not effect what is intended—to build up Beaufort. Mr. S. at some length described the course of internal improvements he wished for. He wanted a Railroad from Beaufort by Fayetteville towards the west, and strongly denounced the North Carolina Railroad as a mammoth scheme which threatened to overwhelm all opposition. He would not bow down before this juggernaut, but would fearlessly oppose all such projects. In conclusion, Mr. S. stated he wished his position to be understood—he was opposed out and out to the North Carolina Railroad as an injudicious and extravagant expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Barringer defended the bill from the assault made on it by Mr. Singeltary, and recalled the attention of the House to the services of the west in the revolutionary war, and declared that nothing was done since that period for the western portion of the State. Mr. B. appealed to the House to support this measure as just and necessary to the welfare of the west, and reject the amendment offered by Mr. Singeltary.

Mr. Singeltary, in explanation, repeated his declaration of opposition to the bill.

Mr. Baxter stated if this amendment was adopted the bill would fail, and contrasted the conduct of the west in supporting every measure of internal improvements with the opposition manifested to the bill under debate.

Mr. Shepherd repeated his declaration made on a former day that though his section were not interested in the improvement he was ready to share the responsibility of supporting the western extension. He alluded to the Governor's declaration in favor of the extension, and stated in order to encourage subscription to the road, it was necessary the State should be pledged to proceed to Asheville. Mr. S. concluded by stating he persevered in supporting the bill.

Mr. Humphrey offered an amendment increasing Mr. Singeltary's proposal to $1,500,000, which Mr. Singeltary accepted.

Mr. Humphrey expressed his intention to vote for the bill, and stated he offered the amendment with no hostile feeling to the measure.

Mr. Singeltary's amendment was rejected—yeas 28, nays 72.

Mr. Singeltary moved to amend by inserting "provided that the Legislature is not hereby committed to the extension of the road beyond the Blue Ridge." Rejected—yeas 24, nays 70.

Mr. Whitaker offered an amendment that the State directors superintend the letting out of contracts for grading, &c.

After some debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Garland offered an amendment changing the route from Swannanoa Gap to three mile creek, which was rejected.

The bill passed its third reading—yeas 66, nays 35.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

A message from the Senate disagreeing to the amendment made by the House to the bill concerning the Geological surveys was read. (The amendment abolishes the survey.)

A debate of considerable length took place on the question of the House receding from the amendment.

Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Jordan, Steele, Singeltary and McKesson spoke in favor of receding from the amendment. Mr. Jenkins opposed the motion.

The House receded from its amendment—yeas 40, nays 54.

A bill concerning Cherokee lands was read the third time and passed.

A bill concerning Pilots was read the second time.

Mr. Stubbs offered an amendment which was opposed by Mr. Selby, who spoke at considerable length in favor of the Pilots.

After some remarks in reply from Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Meares made some remarks against the amendment. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Mordecai presented a resolution requiring the Attorney General to inquire into certain grievances alleged by the citizens of Johnston and Wake counties against the construction of Watson's dam in the River Neuse.

Mr. Mordecai addressed the House in support of the resolution, and pointed out in energetic language the injury done his constituents by the dam in question.

Mr. Tomlinson replied to Mr. M.'s observations and seemed to think the dam was rather a benefit than otherwise. The resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1855.

Mr. Clark presented the memorial of William D. Cooke in relation to a map of the State. Whereupon, message sent to the Commons proposing a joint committee on the subject.

Mr. Hoke, from the judiciary committee, Mr. Wilder, from the same committee, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Graham from the same committee, Mr. Fisher, from the internal improvement committee, and Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, made reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

Mr. McCleese submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire whether the Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City has violated its charter in issuing certificates of deposite to circulate as money of a less denomination than three dollars; and if the said committee shall be of opinion that the said Bank has violated its charter in said particular, or in any manner, they are hereby instructed to report a resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against said Bank for such violation of its charter.

Mr. Person moved the following amendment to said Resolution:

Resolved further, That the said judiciary committee be further instructed to inquire whether the Mutual Insurance Company at Greensborough has violated its charter in issuing similar certificates, or in any other manner; and if said committee are of opinion that said Company has violated its charter, they are instructed to report a similar resolution in reference to said Company.

Mr. McCleese spoke at some length in favor of his resolution, and in relation to the course of the Farmer's Bank. The amendment of Mr. Person was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Person submitted the following resolution, which was read the first time and passed:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, That the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby directed not to receive in payment of public taxes the notes of any Bank in this State that issues bills of a less denomination than three dollars.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill to incorporate the South Yadkin navigation company. Referred.

Mr. Haughton, a bill concerning the Ward Gold Mine company. Read three times and engrossed.

A message from the Commons announcing their concurrence in the amendments of the Senate to the following bills and resolutions: A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad company—a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Wilson—and a resolution in favor of W. N. Brooks. Said bills and resolution were ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate now proceeded to the consideration of the engrossed bill on its third reading to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company. The bill was considered, and some amendments offered to it by Mr Thomas, of J., rejected, and it then passed its third reading, yeas 33, nays 8, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville. Read first time.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Wood, a bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to endorse the bonds of the Neuse River Navigation Company. Referred. Also, a bill to incorporate the Hallsville and Trenton plank road company. Referred.

Mr. Clark, a bill supplemental to the act establishing the County of Wilson. Read first and second times and passed.

The bill to drain and reclaim the swamp lands of Goshen Swamp in Duplin, was read the second time and rejected.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Roanoke river was taken up, amended, and passed its second reading, yeas 23, nays 15.

The bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company was taken up, amended, and read the third time, yeas 25, nays 11, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to establish a public road from William Phillip's to the stage road at or near Jonas Burkett's, in Ashe, was read by its title, and on motion of Mr. Bower postponed until the 4th of March next.

The bill to incorporate the Hillsborough and Chapel Hill Plank Road Company—the bill to incorporate the Chatham and Randolph Plank Road Company—the bill for the protection of sheep—the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company—the bill to incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic Telegraph Company—the bill to establish the town of Magnolia, and the bill for the better regulation of the town of Franklinsville, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to incorportae the Chatham Railroad Company, providing for a Railroad from the coal fields in Chatham to the City of Raleigh, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Haughton, and a message sent to the House asking their concurrence in the amendments. [The amendment of Mr. Haughton provides that the City of Raleigh, or any other incorporated town or county near or through which the Road may pass, may subscribe for such an amount of stock in said Road as the inhabitants or voters thereof may determine to subscribe—polls to be opened to take the sense of a majority of said voters on the subject, in case the town authorities or a majority of the justices of the peace should so direct.]

A message from the Commons asking the concurrence of the Senate in sundry amendments proposed to the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad; pending the consideration of which, and after the call of yeas and nays on two motions to adjourn, and a refusal to adjourn on both votes, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. S. J. Neal presented a memorial from McDowell county against the erection of Golden Valley County.

Mr. Walser presented a resolution in favor of J. D. Harris. Read the first time.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution authorising the Librarian to have erected suitable shelves in the Engrossing Clerk's room for the preservation of geological, mineralogical and agricultural specimens. The rules being suspended the resolution was passed.

Mr. J. M. Leach introduced a bill to incorporate the Female Normal Institute in the county of Carteret. Read the first time.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to amend an act concerning the place of trial for civil process returnable before Justices of the Peace. Read the first time.

Mr. Love introduced a bill to establish the county seat of Madison. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill supplemental to an act passed to enlarge the power of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Patton introduced a bill to incorporate the Haywood Mining and Manufacturing Company. Read the first time.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Magnolia Male Institute. Read the first time.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported on several bills referred to them.

A message was received from the Senate with several engrossed bills asking the concurrence of the House in certain amendments which being severally read, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the bill incorporating the Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad Company was read the third time.

Mr. Furr offered an amendment providing that $10,000 of the subscription money be expended west of the Pee Dee river.

Mr. Gorrell was opposed to granting State aid to plankroads, and gave his reasons at some length.

Mr. Steele replied to Mr. Gorrell, and advocated a liberal assistance from the State to build plankroads where railroads cannot be constructed.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. A. H Caldwell, Smith, Shepherd, D. F. Caldwell and McKesson,

Mr. Furr's amendment was adopted and the bill passed its third reading—yeas 59, nays 36.

On motion of Mr. Cofield, the bill establishing Cape Fear county was read the third time.

Mr. Steele moved to change the name from Cape Fear to Harnett, one of the leading patriots of North Carolina in the days of the revolution.

Mr. Cofield thought the people of the county preferred Cape Fear, as that river passed through the county.

Mr. Jordan said that he seconded with all his heart the motion of the gentleman from Richmond. He was in favor of substituting Harnett for Cape Fear. No County in the State has as yet received his name. The patriot and hero had almost been forgotten. He was one of the foremost to lead the gallant sons of North Carolina to battle. Long anterior to the Revolution Josiah Quincy, travelling South to gather information as to the state and feeling of the Colonies in relation to British aggression, passed a night at Col. Harnett's house. Howe, Harnett and Quincy formed the social triumvate—a compact was entered into that the "cause of Boston should be the cause of the South," and the plan of continental correspondence discussed. When the declaration of independence arrived at Halifax, Harnett read it to an immense crowd, and the people bore him off in triumph. He was emphatically the Samuel Adams of North Carolina; and British gold put a price upon his head. It was on the banks of the Cape Fear he was made prisoner and died before the close of the war—a martyr to human rights. What name, then, Mr. Speaker, more appropriate than that of Harnett? None sir, none! No public honor has as yet been paid him by the State. His dust sleeps in obscurity and the spot almost forgotten. When he was last in Wilmington, said Mr. Jordan, he had some curiosity to visit the place where the hero lies sleeping. In an obscure corner of St. James' church yard his dust reposes. But though no marble slab may designate the spot where his ashes may sleep—though no shaft invites the passing stranger to the contemplation of his virtues—though no granite column lifts its tall head in commemoration of his deeds—yet so long as there is a heart to feel for the cause of human nature—so long as spotlessness of integrity finds a sympathising cord in the bosom of man his name will be cherished and the spot not forgotten. Sir, I hope the motion will prevail. It is but a small tribute of respect to the hero and statesman, we could not do less.

Mr. Steele's motion was adopted and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Greenville Railroad Company was made the special order this day at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

Mr. Jenkins moved the committee rise and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject of Banking.

Mr. Singeltary doubted the policy of the course proposed by Mr. Jenkins.

After some remarks from Messrs. Outlaw and J. G. Bynum the motion was rejected—ayes 31, noes 36.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell addressed the House, and reviewed the measures before the committee in a speech which occupied the House until the hour of recess.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. Wood, a memorial concerning the Neuse river navigation company. Referred.

Mr. Fisher, a bill relating to Common Schools. Referred.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on internal improvements, Mr. McDowell, from the committee on corporations, and Mr. Wilder, from the committee on Banking, made reports, which were appropriately disposed of.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Hillsborough and Milton Plank plank road company—and the engrossed bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Harnett were read and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the amendments proposed thereto by the House of Commons. Mr. Clark moved that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the Commons providing fifteen thousand dollars for improving the navigation of Tar river; and the vote being taken on the motion, it was agreed to, yeas 24, naye 18, and the House of Commons was informed thereof by message.

Mr. Tayloe introduced a bill for the completion of the improvements on Tar river. Referred.

Mr. Eaton, a bill to incorporate the Warrenton plank road company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Rayner, a resolution concerning the distribution of the Revised Code. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the New River and Wilmington and Topsail Sound plank road company—the engrossed bill to incorporate the Iron Hill and Atlantic plank road company—and the engrossed bill to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Yadkin river near Jonesville, were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Fisher, a bill to incorporate the Mineral plank road company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

A number of private bills were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill supplemental to the act establishing the County of Wilson, was read the third time, amended and passed.

The hour agreed upon by the two Houses for going into the election of nine Directors of the State Asylum for the Insane having now arrived, a message was sent to the Commons informing that Messrs. Wilder and Taylor constitute the Senate branch of the committee to superintend said election. The Senate then voted as follows: Kenneth Rayner received 25 votes, William Eaton, Jr. 31 votes, C. H. Brogdon 28 votes, G. H. Wilder 22 votes, W. W. Holden 26 votes, N. G. Rand 14 votes, Kimbrough Jones 13 votes, John A. Gilmer 16 votes, G. W. Mordecai 13 votes, William A. Blount 12 votes, J. M. S. Rogers 11 votes, C. F. Fisher 9 votes, S. F. Patterson 9 votes, Calvin Graves 9 votes, W. R. Poole 9 votes, L. O'B. Branch 7 votes, William A. Graham 7 votes, C. L. Hinton 5 votes, &c. &c.

Several private bills were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to prohibit the trading with slaves in the County of Mecklenburg was read the second time. The bill was warmly advocated by Mr. Walker, and was amended so as to apply to the Counties of Northampton, Craven and Mecklenburg, and passed—yeas 28, nays 10.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to incorporate the Clarendon Coal Field Company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Oldfield, a bill to amend an act to exempt persons residing on the banks and islands between Whalebone Inlet and Cape Hatteras from serving as jurors. Referred.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum this day at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the judiciary, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. J. G. Bynum, from the same committee, also presented several reports.

Mr. G. Green, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill concerning the arsenal at Newbern.

Mr. Norment, from the committee on agriculture, presented a report from that committee.

Mr. Outlaw introduced a bill concerning the Treasury Department. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Bogle introduced a bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe stock to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Read the first time.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill to incorporate the Young Men's Literary Association in Asheville. Read the first time.

Mr. McKesson introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of Morganton. Read the first time.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the Fayetteville and Greensborough Railroad bill, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum, the amendment introduced by him on yesterday was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the amendment introduced by him on yesterday was withdrawn.

Mr. Sutton offered an amendment making the terminus of the road at Kinston, and stated he was not hostile to the bill authorising the connection with Greensborough. He was a friend to the North Carolina Railroad and the object it had in view—the building up of Beaufort, and would not press the amendment if he thought it would embarrass the bill. Mr. S. explained, the amendment if adopted would shorten the route and save considerable expense. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out the sections authorising the construction of the road beyond Warsaw.

Mr. Turner was opposed to the bill as authorizing the construction of a road for which there was no necessity. He asserted the road was uncalled for by the people of Onslow and Duplin, and stated the improvement was actually forced on them unasked for. Why do so—they had the Atlantic Ocean and New River to accommodate their trade?

Mr. Humphrey corrected Mr. Turner—the road was called for at primary meetings, and also at the Salisbury Convention. He also reminded the gentleman that Onslow was not mentioned in the bill.

Mr. Turner continued at considerable length, alluded sarcastically to the number of banks to be chartered which would enable the State to pay her debt. He strongly opposed the system adopted in passing bills for internal improvements, and lectured his whig friends for receiving democratic aid in the work of internal improvement; he urged the necessity of repudiating their democratic allies and not let the responsibility of their acts rest with the whigs. Mr. Turner continued in this strain for some time, and concluded by expressing his disapprobation of this and many other bills which had passed the General Assembly.

Mr. Baxter followed and defended the course pursued by his political friends in their action upon schemes of internal improvement, and commented upon the sentiments expressed by the member from Orange, (Mr. Turner.)

Mr. Steele considered he was indirectly alluded to by Mr. Turner. He declared he was always a friend to works of internal improvement, and though his people were not interested in the North Carolina Railroad, he had always voted for that work. Mr. S. expressed his mortification at the course pursued by those members, who, having received benefits for their own sections, now stand forth to repudiate the assistance asked for by others. He commented strongly on the conduct of those who, after thrusting their hands into the public Treasury now oppose all other claims for public assistance He alluded not to Orange, but to Wake and Wayne, which he described as being always ready to receive but never to give. He denounced such illiberality and dissented from Mr. Turner's remarks upon the assistance received from the democratic party.

Mr. Gorrell opposed the bill as totally unnecessary in any point of view, and supported his views of the measure under debate, in a speech of some length, and warmly urged the house to reject the bill.

Mr. J. G. Bynum answered the statements made by Mr. Gorrell. He defended not only the bill under debate but the other improvement bills passed by the House, and entered into calculations to show, that the different demands upon the public Treasury would come at such intervals as to remove any danger of the frightful consequences apprehended by some people. Mr. B. concluded by expressing his confidence that the resources of the State were equal to all the demands upon it.

After some remarks from Messrs. Gorrell and Bynum in explanation of their previous statements,

Mr. Winston addressed the House in opposition to the bill and reviewed the probable effects this improvement would have on the other public works of the State. Mr. W. spoke for a considerable time on the prospects of Beaufort and the general scheme of State improvements, and concluded by an eloquent appeal in favor of sustaining the present high character of North Carolina.

Mr. Houston had just commenced to address the House, when the Speaker announced the hour for recess had arrived. [The pressure upon our columns compels us to defer the remarks of Mr. H. until our next.]

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Singeltary reminded the House that the hour had arrived for entering upon the election of commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Dortch presented a resolution with the names of nine gentlemen as coinmissioners. A desultroy conversation took place between several members, and a after time Mr. Dortch withdrew his amendment and the House proceeded to ballot.

Mr. Outlaw resumed the debate on the Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad bill, he wished to again address the House in reply to some observations made with reference to favors received from the State. He had no favor to ask, no scheme to forward, his course was guided only by conscience and duty, and in so doing he had perilled his popularity at home. Mr. O. reviewed the measures passed at the last and present legislature, and argued from the record that Fayetteville had received more than her share. He strongly condemned the scheme of connecting Fayetteville with Beaufort, which he described as a wild dream, and contested the conclusion drawn by Mr. J. G. Bynum with regard to the financial condition of the State.

Mr. Baxter offered an amendment which he stated was acceptable to the friends of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Barringer felt great regret in having, for the first time to vote against a bill of this description. He thought the State had gone far enough, and she was now willing to stop and survey the progress made.

J. W. Neal said he would vote against this bill under directions of the people he represented. He regretted this course, but was compelled by a sense of duty to his constituents to oppose the bill under debate.

Mr. J. G. Bynum, offered an amendment which was adopted.

Mr. Turner defended himself from the remarks made by members during the debate, and spoke at some length in defence of his course upon internal improvements, and in conclusion expressed his willingness to vote for every necessary work of improvement when the State of the Treasuary, or public opinion may authorize them.

The bill was rejected. Yeas 35, Nays 62.

Previous to the vote being announced Mr. Settle appealed to the Speaker as to the right of members to decline voting when present in the Hall.

The Speaker decided such was against the rules of the House.

Mr. Settle and Singeltary then called on Mr. B. F. Williams of Green county to vote, after some hesitation and being repeatedly called on Mr. Williams voted in the negative.

Mr. Dortch moved the vote be reconsidered.

Mr. Houston hoped the enemies of the bill would not follow up their pursuit, but give the friends of the bill an opportunity to amand it. The motion to reconsider was adopted. Yeas 42, Nays 37.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Outlaw moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

After some remarks by Messrs. Barringer and McDuffie, the bill was indefinitely postponed. Yeas 51, Nays 45.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in certain amendments to the Chatham Railroad bill.

Mr. J. G. Bynum explained this amendment authorizing the counties and towns to subscribe for stock in this road and leving taxes for the payment of principal and interest. He declared his opposition to any such power being vested in counties and moved the amendment be rejected.

Mr. J. H. Headen said the amendment had been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilder and he thought it an improvement on the bill and wished it to remain.

The amendment was rejected.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate were read the second time, and the rules being suspended, were read the third time and passed: A bill to alter the County lines of Watauga and Catawba; a bill to incorporate the Statesville and Wilkesborough Plankroad company; a bill to incorporate the Lenoir and Duplin Plankroad company; a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilmington; a bill to incorporate the town of Jefferson, Ashe County; a bill to revive an act for the incorporation of the town of Haywood; a bill to incorporate Sulphur Spring, and Paintrock Turnpike Company; a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort; a bill to incorporate the Excelsior Gold Mining Company; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Granville Institute; a bill concerning the Literary fund and Common Schools.

A bill concerning the Militia was read the second time and caused considerable debate, a number of amendments were offered and rejected. An amendment by Mr. Singeltary, striking out every three months and inserting twelve, was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

A bill concerning the salaries of the State officers was read the second time. On motion of Mr. J. G. Bynum the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At ½ past nine o'clock, the House adjourned till Thursday morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1855.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on the subject, reported that no person had been elected on the vote yesterday for Commissioners of the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Haughton, a resolution in favor of Peter J. Evans. Referred. Also, a bill concerning Corporations. Referred.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry concerning the issuing by the Farmer's Bank of certificates of deposite of less denomination than three dollars, intended to circulate as money, made a detached report thereon, which was ordered to be printed. Also, a resolution, which was read the first time. [The report states that, in the opinion of the Committee, said Bank has violated its charter, and legal proceedings are recommended to be instituted against it. We shall publish the report in our next.]

Mr. Eaton, a bill supplemental to the act establishing the County of Harnett. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, a message was sent to the Commons proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday next the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution to pay to Messrs. B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs fifteen hundred dollars each, in addition to the amount heretofore allowed them for their services as Commissioners on the Revised Code. Read first time.

A message from the Commons informing the Senate that that body had disagreed to that part of the bill incorporating the Chatham Railroad Company, which provides that towns and Counties may subscribe, by vote, to the stock of said Company. The Senate receded, and the House was informed thereof.

The Senate then took up the engrossed bill from the Commons concerning the Revenue, on its second reading. The bill was read by sections, debated and amended, and pending its consideration, the Senate took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Several private bills were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took up the Revenue bill, and proceeded to consider it until a late hour, when it adjourned until Friday morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on the judiciary, reported on several bills referred to them.

Mr. Stubbs, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, reported there was no election.

Mr. Dortch presented a resolution with the names of several gentlemen as Commissioners of the Asylum, which was adopted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Whitaker introduced a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear Plankroad Company. Read the first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill concerning the town of Rutherford. Read the first time.

Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill to incorporate the Rutherford and McDowell Plankroad Company. Read the first time.

Mr. B. F. Williams presented a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Monday next.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved to amend by inserting Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. Barnes hoped the House would appoint the day for adjournment, which would enable the members to make the necessary arrangements for going home.

Some debate took place between Messrs. Singeltary, Smith and S. A. Williams when a motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 28 nays 78.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McDuffie introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Raleigh and Fayetteville Plankroad Company. Read the first time.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in the amendment respecting Tar River, attached to the bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad.

Quite a desultory debate ensued. The policy and management of the North Carolina Railroad was discussed. The expediency of the proposed improvement of Tar River was defended by Messrs. Blow, Stubbs, Singeltary and Gilliam, and opposed by Mr. Bullock.

A motion of Mr. Singeltary to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 20, nays 77.

The House refused to recede from the amendment yeas 45, nays 51.

The special order of the day being the engrossed bill concerning the salaries of the State officers was then taken up.

Mr. Singeltary moved a fee of 10 cents each be paid the Governor's Private Secretary for sealing Coupon Bonds. After some discussion the amendment was rejected.

An amendment by Mr. Singeltary, increasing the salaries of the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State was under consideration until the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Mordecai the bill incorporating the Morning Sun Academy, was read the first time, and the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

The debate upon the bill concerning salaries was renewed.

Mr. Jenkins warmly supported the proposition to increase the salaries of the Governor and Treasurer who were only half paid for their labor in the public service. He considered himself an internal improvement man and was willing to support them, but was also ready to increase the pay of those who labored in the public service.

Mr. Sharp opposed the increase on the grounds that the public burdens were already too heavy to allow an increase in the expenses of the government. He had no personal feelings to gratify nor any objection to the present officers, but his opposition was grounded on a strong sense of public duty.

Mr. Steele said he had introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the State officers, as he thought them insufficient. He considered a question of this kind might be settled without an appeal to party feelings. It was beyond doubt that the salary of the Governor ($2,000,) was an inadequate remuneration for the duties of that station, and the salary of $1,500 was also inadequate to secure the services of a man competent to the duties of treasurer, which required financial abilities of no common order.—The Comptroller's salary ought also to be raised. The officers were, not for the benefit of individuals, but of the State, and unless the payment for public services was liberal, the offices would be confined to the wealthy portion of the citizens.

Mr. S. concluded by hoping the Legislature would vote adequate salaries to the officers.

After some remarks from Messrs. D. F. Caldwell and Barringer, Mr. Phillips moved to lay the bill upon the table. Rejected—yeas 46, nays 49.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY FEB. 10, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Revenue bill has passed the Commons, and is now before the Senate. That body was engaged to a late hour on Thursday evening in considering the bill.

All the bills incorporating or rechartering Banks, which have passed the Senate, are still before the Commons. The bill to charter the Union Bank, Newbern, is yet before the Senate.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 for completing the North Carolina Railroad, has been delayed by a disagreement between the two Houses in relation to the appropriation of $15,000 contained therein for the improvement of Tar river. The bill will, of course, become a law.

The bill providing for a railroad from Beaufort, by way of Clinton, Warsaw and Fayetteville, to the coal fields in Chatham, was rejected on its third readiug in the Commons, on Wednesday last.

The bills for the western and eastern extensions of the North Carolina Railroad—the bill for a railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte, and the French Broad Railroad bill have been finally passed into laws.

See proceedings from Monday to Thursday inclusive.

HONOR TO LEWIS CASS!

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Stuart of Michigan presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of that State instructing their Senators and requesting Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any of the territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska; and to introduce without delay, a bill for the latter purpose; and also to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known as the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in reference to these instructions substantially as follows:

"He said, that when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegates in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, he said he should resign when called upon to act. The legislature, however, repealed these instructions, and therefore he did not resign. He should now neither follow these instructions nor resign, and be proceeded at some length to state his reasons.

He said—The Democratic party has lost the ascendency in Michigan. These resolutions result from the action of the new party there. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate their relations between master and servant; and to vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave act which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the constitution. I shall neither obey those instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party whenever or by whatever combinations it attains power, can compel its opponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of permanence as the power was transferred from one power to another. This would operate against the Democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize the right to instruct.

The intolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party, would exclude from political confidence the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army at Quebec, because he was born across the Atlantic, and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence because he was a Catholic. The adoption of either measure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan, would be a signal for breaking up this government and the dissolution of this confederacy. There are many honest men who scout all idea of danger and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of freedom to one overpowering impulse.

I shall remain in the position I am until the end of my term, unless the democracy of Michigan shall require me to act against my convictions of duty. What I fear, above all things, is that the people may be struck with judicial blindness, with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add to the melancholy list of the people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

Mr. Stuart said "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time comes I shall be prepared to act. Until then, I think it is unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks upon the subject. The resolutions were then laid on the table."

The "Democratic party has lost the ascendency in Michigan"—the "new party" of Know-Nothings has come into power, and the result is this display of the most deadly hostility to the rights of the slave-holding States. Mark the words of the venerable Cass!—he cannot be mistaken—he knows what he says to be true. What say Southern men to these facts? What say those *Democrats* who may have been induced to join the "new party" to which Gen. Cass refers?

SESSION SUBSCRIBERS.

We have upon our books about three hundred subscribers for the session, all of whom, unless otherwise ordeted, will be taken off as soon as the Legislature adjourns. We trust that many, or all of them, will remit us payment for a year and continue their subscriptions, as it will afford us great pleasure to enter them as permanent subscribers.

To avoid mistakes, we would mention that the paper containing the captions of the laws passed at the present session, will be the last one received by session subscribers. If we should, by oversight, continue to send any session subscriber, he will please notify us immediately; and if we should happen to strike off the name of any permanent subscriber, by mistake, we trust he will inform us. We shall carefully guard against mistakes, but they *may* occur nevertheless; and it always affords us pleasure to correct any mistakes we may commit.

☞ Lieut. Robt. E. Johnson, of the U. S. Navy, died on the 3d at his residence in Wilmington, Del. He was a nephew of Joseph Gales, Esq., of the Intelligencer.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. We learn from the Yorkville (S. C.) Inquirer of Thursday last, that Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. of this City, has been unanimously elected President of Davidson College, in this State.

WHO IS HENRY WILSON?

We announced in our last the election of Henry Wilson to the United States' Senate by the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts, and gave proof of the bitter abolition spirit by which he has been uniformly actuated both in public and private life. It has been asserted, however, by the Southern Know Nothing press, that he has been *nationalised* by the new party; and that the South has nothing to fear from him as a member of the Senate. Let facts which have occurred *since* his election, give the answer to this assertion.

We learn from the Boston Evening Telegraph, "that the tenth of the series of anti-slavery lectures at Tremont Temple, was given a few evenings ago by Hon. Anson Burlingame. The Hall was well filled. Gov. Gardner, Lieut. Gov. Brown, Hon. Robert Rantoul, Hon. Henry Wilson, and other distinguished gentlemen were on the platform." The Telegraph continues:

"Mr. Burlingame was received with hearty applause. He commenced by saying that in speaking for freedom he should not be choice in the selection of terms by which to characterize slavery. Slavery had betrayed us, and the time had come for an outraged people to express their sentiments in language not to be misunderstood.

Mr. B. ascribed the origin of slavery to Pope Martin V., who issued a bull sanctioning African slavery. It was also sanctioned by several of his successors. It was brought to this country under the cross and in the garb of humanity; but it was never sanctioned here by positive law.

He then asked what is slavery? In the language of Wesley he would answer, "The sum of all villainies." The fitness of this description was then shown by a reference to facts. Our fathers hated it, and hoped it would soon die away. But cotton gave it a pecuniary power, and the slave representation a political power, which has controlled the whole country, and prevented its advancement. But for its influence this nation of twenty-five millions would have been forty millions. The prosperity of the North was contrasted with the poverty of the South. The idea of force being used by the South to extend slavery was ridiculed. The power of the South is a political one, and with that she has smitten our commerce, our manufactures, and every interest of freedom. The very nullification buttons worn by the South Carolinians in 1832 were made in Connecticut, and their cannon came from Woonsocket, and were cast off guns at that. The mobbing of Judge Hoar in Charleston, was the neglect of the general government to protect him and the cause he represented, while to enforce an odious law in this city, a cannon manned by aliens, was planted in Court Square, while our own brothers were called out by illegal orders to be a body guard to them.

Some, he said, censured the soldiers on that occasion, but the censures should rather fall on those who issued the illegal orders. On the chief magistrate they had already fallen like a thunderbolt. In this connection Dr. Adams was spoken of as being disloyal to every northern sentiment.

The means by which slavery has secured the control of the general government were then spoken of. The men of the South are men of one idea. They make politics their study, while at the North the reverse is true. As a remedy for all this, we must study politics. He could not agree with Wendell Phillips in his plan of dissolving the Union, nor with Ralph Waldo Emerson in his proposition to purchase the slaves, as a remedy for slavery.

If asked to state specifically what he would do, he would answer—*1st. repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d. repeal the fugitive slave law; 3d. abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th. abolish the inter-State slave trade; next he would declare that slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the Government actively and perpetually on the side of freedom*—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have as good a chance for promotion in the Navy as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia. He would have our foreign consuls take side with the noble Kossuth and against the Papal butcher Bedini. He would have judges who believed in a higher law, and in anti-slavery constitutions, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God!

Having thus denationalized slavery he would not menace it in the States where it exists, but would say to the States, it is your local institution; hug it to your bosoms until it destroys you. But he would say you must let our freedom alone. (Applause.) If you but touch the hem of the garment of freedom we will trample you to the earth. (Loud applause.)"

Mr. Burlingame them alluded as follows to the election of Mr. Wilson:

"*He was encouraged by the recent elections in the North,* AND HE DEFENDED THE "NEW MOVEMENT," WHICH HE SAID WAS BORN OF PURITAN BLOOD AND WAS AGAINST DESPOTISM OF ALL KINDS. THIS NEW PARTY SHOULD BE JUDGED, LIKE OTHERS, BY ITS FRUITS. *It had elected a champion of freedom to the United States Senate for four years to fill the place of a man who was false to freedom, and not true to slavery.* For himself he could say that so long as life dwelt in his bosom, so long would he fight for liberty and against slavery. In conclusion he expressed the hope that soon the time might come when the sun should not rise on a master, nor set on a slave."

After Mr. Burlingame had taken his seat there were loud and continued calls for "Wilson," in answer to which Hon. Henry Wilson, the Know Nothing Senator, spoke as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:*—This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, AND HERE TO NIGHT I ENDORSE EVERY SENTIMENT HE HAS UTTERED. *In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises anywhere, at home or abroad. I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments, to advance my own personal interests, to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on all occasions these principles,* to comprehend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country, and when I say the whole country. I want everybody to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly to say a word, and having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion."

A Boston correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, under date Feb. 2, confirms the above in every essential particular.

These, then, are the first fruits of Know Nothingism in Massachusetts.

Such facts need no comment—they speak for themselves. Let Southern Know Nothings seriously ponder them, and then say if the "new party," as it has shown itself by its fruits in Massachusetts, is not an accursed thing. A "*national*" party indeed! What have the Star and Commercial to say in reply to these facts?

COUNCIL OF STATE.

This body, which assembled in this City on Monday last, adjourned on Tuesday evening.

We learn that Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and N. E. Canady, of Granville, were appointed members of the Board of Internal Improvements; and Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake, members of the Literary Board. The Governor of the State, it is known, is President *ex officio* of the two Boards and a member thereof.

Mr. Graves has been for some time a member of the Internal Improvement Board; but Mr. Canady is a new member, and takes the place occupied by Mr. Bragg, the present Governor. No change has been made in the Literary Board.

Mr. Canady is a gentleman of information and excellent judgment, and will no doubt discharge the responsible duties of the office in such manner as to advance the best interests of the State.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

We publish below an act (it being a Revised Statute,) of the present General Assembly in relation to the University of this State:

Be it enacted, &c., That any license granted to retail spirituous liquor, wines or cordials at Chapel Hill, or within two miles thereof, shall be void.

2. No person shall erect, keep, maintain or have at Chapel Hill, or within two miles thereof, any tippling house, establishment or place for the sale of wine, cordials, spirituous or malt liquor.

3. No person in the State, without permission in writing from the President of the University, or some member of its Faculty, shall sell, or offer to sell or deliver to any student of the University, or to any other person, any wine, cordial, spirituous or malt liquor, for the purpose of being used, or with knowledge that the same will be used, at Chapel Hill, or within two miles thereof by any such student.

4. No person, at or within two miles of Chapel Hill, shall give or furnish any electioneering treat or entertainment.

5. No person shall set up, keep or maintain, at Chapel Hill, or within five miles thereof, any public billiard table, or other public table of any kind, at which games of chance or skill, by whatever name called, may be played.

6. No person, without permission in writing obtained therefor from the President of the University, or some member of its Faculty, seven days beforehand, shall exhibit at Chapel Hill, or within five miles thereof, any theatrical, sleght of hand, or equestrian performances, or any dramatic recitation or representation, or any rope or wire dancing, natural or artificial curiosities, or any concert, serenade, or performance in music, singing or dancing.

7. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this chapter hereinbefore recited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

8. Every contract or agreement by any student of the University, being then a minor, with any shopkeeper, merchant, trader or other person, upon the sale of any wine, cordial, spiritous or malt liquor, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, or any article of trade, or with the keeper of any livery stable, shall be void, unless the same, if made at or within two miles of Chapel Hill, be made under the written permission of the President of the University, or some member of its Faculty; or, if made at a greater distance from Chapel Hill, under the written consent of the person who may have the control and authority over such student.

9. Every contract made with a student of the University, contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, shall be void, and may be avoided on account of any of the matters therein contained on the plea of the general issue; on the trial whereof, if it appear that the defendant was, at the time of the alleged contract, a student of the University, it shall be presumed that he was, at the making thereof, a minor.

10. Every such contract shall be incapable of being confirmed, and any promise or obligation given by such student, after his arrival at full age, shall be void.

11. All the real estate which has escheated or may escheat to the State, which has not been reduced into possession by the State, or the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, shall be and is hereby vested in the Trustees of the University, for the use of the University.

12. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

☞ The Raleigh correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer attempts to be severe on Gen. Singeltary and others, for their course on internal improvements and the revenue bill. It is due to Gen. Singeltary and other gentlemen who have voted against the western extension, to state, that they came here disposed, first, to complete the North Carolina Railroad, and secondly, to extend that road east and west. But they believed that the Legislature was going to extravagant lengths in appropriations for internal improvements; that measures were passing or in progress, which could not be legitimately regarded as State measures, and which were calculated to injure the extensions referred to, as well as the Central road itself; and thus believing, they adopted the course commented on and censured by the Observer's correspondent. They had a right, as representatives of the people, to adopt this course and to pursue it; and there can be no question as to the purity and integrity of their motives. Our feelings and judgment have been, it is true, with the majorities of the two Houses, by which the different measures of improvement and the revenue bill have been passed; but this does not preclude us from bearing, as we do, cheerful testimony to the honesty and straightforwardness of conduct on these questions, of Gen. Singeltary and those of both Houses who have voted against these measures of improvement. That he has faithfully and truly reflected the wishes of his constituents, we do not doubt; if he had done otherwise, he would have felt *their* censure, compared with which that of the Observer's correspondent amounts to nothing. Why is he singled out for attack by Whig scribblers? Is it not because they dread his influence as a gallant, eloquent and fearless *Democrat*? Have not other gentlemen pursued the same course he has on internal improvements, and gone unassailed? Surely they have. We tell these Whig scribblers that Gen. S. has nothing to apprehend from the bitterest and most persistent attacks they may make upon him. He is possessed of nerve, will, ability, and a spirit of perseverance which are destined to bear him still further and higher on in the race of usefulness and distinction.

THE FARMER'S BANK. It will be observed in the Senate proceedings of Tuesday, that Mr. McCleese introduced a resolution in relation to the issuing by the Farmer's Bank of certificates of deposite, intended to circulate as money, of a less denomination than three dollars, and asking action on the subject by the Judiciary Committee. We learn that the Committee met on Tuesday night, and determined unanimously to report a Resolution instructing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against the Bank; but the Cashier, Mr. Griffin, having meantime arrived in the City, the matter was postponed for further hearing. The impression is, however, that the Committee will adhere to its opinion, and report to the Senate accordingly.

☞ Thomas Loring, Esq., Editor of the Commercial, has been elected Special Magistrate of Wilmington. The vote was, Loring 369—Vann 119—Lamont 14. The Herald says, Mr. Loring was not "publicly known as a candidate." We presume his election was *privately* arranged by the Know Nothings. So an advocacy of their intolerant doctrines begins to—*pay*. The Herald further says:

"We congratulate our cotemporary on this flattering testimonial from his fellow citizens. How people do rise in this world! First an Editor—

"and then *the Justice*,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances."

NEW YORK. A scrap from New York to the Editor says: "We intend to slay Bill Seward. Look out for *Sam*, he is on the rise; the 3d keeps him wonderfully; keep the ball in motion.

Wilmington Com.

Well—the fight has taken place, and "Bill Seward" is victor. What next, Mr. Loring? Is that the way the New York Know Nothings vindicate their claim to be considered national men? Were they so powerless as to be unable, by combinations, to defeat Seward? If so, "Sam" is still weak in York State.

☞ We are pleased to see Mr. Martin, the member from Franklin, in his seat again. He was detained at home for several days by a painful and dangerous illness.

REMARKS OF MR. EATON,

OF WARREN,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the bill for extending the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsborough to Beaufort.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heretofore been entirely silent upon the subject of internal improvement, and may to some extent have been subject to misconception if not to odium. Justice to myself and my constituents forbids me to be silent any longer. I am in favor of the bill now before the Senate. It has been stated that the harbor at Beaufort is the best on the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, with the exception of that of New York. I do not know whether this statement is entirely correct or not. I have no doubt, however, that it is an excellent harbor with a fine inlet. This seems to be the opinion of every intelligent individual who has ever visited the spot. It is certainly desirable, then, to connect this North Carolina port with our great line of railway from the east to the west. The proposed connection will cause more produce to be shipped from ports of our own, and thus lead to more correct views abroad in relation to the wealth of the State. This alone will be calculated to gratify our pride and advance our interests. It will afford facilities of transportation to the people of several counties, and it will also, as I hope, be the means of building up a town of some importance at the eastern terminus of the road. I do not expect that a splendid city is to spring up at Beaufort, as if by the hand of enchantment; but it is not extravagant to anticipate a populous and thriving town there, which may perhaps compare with Wilmington. The eastern extension will be a strong pillar of support to the North Carolina Railroad, increasing its usefulness to the people, and adding to the value of our large investment in its stock. I am not disposed to attach undue importance to the opinions of others, however distinguished; but I confess that the opinions of many of the greatest men that the State has produced, in favor of this work, have had their weight with me. I forbear to dwell on the merits of this bill. I hope that the Senate will indulge me with a few remarks in reference to my course, and that of my county, concerning internal improvements. It has been said in private circles, and even in the public press, that Warren county has been illiberal and ungrateful to the west; that western members voted in favor of aid to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and that Warren county has not been ready to do justice to that section of the State. They who make this charge probably labor under some misconception upon the subject, and are not fully and accurately informed as to the facts. In 1848, when the North Carolina Railroad bill was in a most critical situation, and its fate was exceedingly doubtful, Warren county came forward to its help, and gave it all of her votes in the Senate and the House of Commons, and whatever of influence her members could command. I was not then a member of the Legislature, but a member of the House of Commons from the county of Warren, at a most critical stage of the bill, addressed me a letter, asking my views upon the subject. I wrote to him immediately in reply, taking strong grounds in favor of the bill, and advocating it as an act of justice to the west. In 1850, I was a candidate for the House of Commons, and during my canvass, defended in my public addresses this great measure of State policy; and I have always been its warm and ardent friend. One of its highest recommendations with me, was its evident tendency to develop the resources, increase the wealth, and advance the prosperity of many of our finest western counties. During the present session I have been willing, as I have often stated in conversation with several members of the Senate, to provide by law for the construction of the first section, or section and a half of the western extension, the State contributing two-thirds of the capital necessary for that purpose; leaving it to future Legislatures to complete the work to the Tennessee line, if it shall be found expedient and within the means of the State so to do. With all deference for the views of a large majority of the Senate, including some of its ablest, most experienced and most eminent members, I am of opinion that the bill which has already passed the Senate concerning the western extension, involves an expenditure too heavy to be sanctioned by prudence, in the present condition of our finances. The eastern extension, and the first section or section and a half of the western extension, are all which, in my judgment, ought to be attempted in the way of railroads at the present time, after appropriating another million of dollars for the completion of that noble work, the North Carolina Railroad.

Rome was not built in a day. We cannot do everything at once in the way of internal improvement, but we ought to proceed to improve the State gradually, and with an eye to prudence and economy, if we mean to avoid burdensome taxation, and an amount of debt beyond our means. There are, doubtless, other schemes of improvement now before the General Assembly, which at another time, and under different circumstances, may deserve the favorable consideration of the Legislature. My convictions against the policy of a large State debt are decided and strong, and those convictions have compelled me to vote against many bills concerning internal improvements during the present session. In selecting the schemes of improvement most worthy of encouragement now, I have turned to the map of the State in the spirit of a North Carolina patriot, without being misled by local interests or feelings, and have given the preference to those works which appeared to me to be of the greatest general utility, and which seemed to have the strongest marks of public approbation in their favor. I should have been glad if some scheme could have been adopted, appropriating near about the same amount of money in the east and west.

In conclusion, I will remark, that the bill for the construction of a railroad from Goldsborough to Beaufort harbor, for which I am about to cast my vote, is in no point of view calculated to advance the mere local interests of my county.

COLTON'S ATLAS

Of the World, illustrating physical and political Geography, &c.

We have had occasion to mention this publication before, and we again take pleasure in bringing it before the attention of the public,

Part third, just received from Mr. Bostwick, contains an excellent map of North Carolina, with a separate map of Beaufort Harbor on a large scale; Maps of New Jersey and Michigan, upper and lower peninsulas, with the attending letter-press description for each map. This work is properly looked upon as a great desideratum. No library, public or private, can be complete without it. Specimen volumes may be seen at the North Carolina Bookstore.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. We invite the attention of those who may wish to procure the articles referred to, to the advertisement in our paper of Messrs. L. & W. B. Whitfield. We know these gentlemen to be reliable and prompt, and whatever they may say with reference to the quality and value of their work, may be depended on. Let us always encourage home industry, and thus render ourselves as independent as possible of the workshops of the free States.

☞ W. H. Lyon, Esq., one of the Commoners from Granville, was necessarily absent from the House during the past and a portion of the present week, owing to severe sickness in his family. This will account for the absence of his name from the yeas and nays.

THE EXPECTED SARDINIAN CONVICTS. It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce that an interview had been held between the commissioners of emigration and the Marquis Tagliacarne, the Sardinia charge d'affaires to the United States, who, anxious to prevent the occurrence of anything which may give our government any just cause of offense expressed himself entirely willing to enter into such precautionary arrangements as the mayor may think proper to prevent the landing of the obnoxious exiles from Sardinia, who are daily expected here in the frigate Des Geneys. If it should be proved that the emigrants on board the frigate are the worthless persons they are represented, prompt measures will be taken to send them back.

Wash. Union.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855.

Increase of the Army—A Naval Retired List—Defeat of the Minnesota Railroad Speculators—French Spoliation Bill, rumored veto—Modification of the Tariff—A Test Vote to be taken—Know Nothings at the South—Mr. Slidell's election a Know Nothing Defeat.

The Senate during the past week has been principally engaged in the consideration of the army appropriation bill, the immediate subject under consideration being the adoption of the necessary measures to prevent Indian depredations on the frontiers, and protect the emigrants en route to California and Oregon. The President not long since recommended the calling out of three thousand volunteers, mounted rangers, to meet the impending emergency; but the Senate seemed inclined rather to authorize an increase of the regular army, by the addition of three or four regiments. It has led to a long debate, bringing up the whole subject of the management of our Indian affairs, but nothing practical as yet has been agreed upon. The President has called the attention of Congress specially to this matter, and it now lies with that body either to adopt his suggestions or to provide other means for the protection of the frontiers and the immigrants.

On Friday, the Senate passed a small bill creating a retired list in the navy. Of its merits I have had no opportunity to form an opinion, but any measure to rid the naval service of the inefficient, will be so much gained to the navy. The naval committees of the two Houses despair of securing consideration for the extendeed measures of reform which they contemplated, and which were recommended by the efficient Head of the Navy Department, and have therefore determined to press a single measure of reform. It has already passed the Senate without a dissenting voice.

The House has devoted the past week almost entirely to territorial business, having set it apart for consideration at this time. On Monday, the Judiciary Committee presented a report relative to the attempt of a certain railroad company chartered by the territorial legislature of Minnesota, to get possession of over eight hundred thousand acres of land, some account of whose operations I gave on a former occasion. The committee recommended that Congress signify its dissent from the act of the territorial legislature, and the resolution of disapproval was immediately passed. So these speculators are defeated at last. The company consisted principally of New York operators, and the whole scheme was a stupendous fraud upon the government, persisted in with a boldness and determination that marks the desperate character of its managers. New York has still speculators in Wall street no more worthy of confidence than the celebrated Robert Schuyler. He is only a type of a large class whose business it is to prey upon their fellow men and especially upon the government.

The Senate has not yet proceeded to act upon the the French spoliation bill passed by the House, although its friends have made one or two efforts to take it up. Its passage in the Senate is calculated on with certainty, but Washington is greatly excited over rumors that the President may veto the bill. There is nothing in the constitution that limits the veto power of the President to unconstitutional or hasty measures; on the contrary, although Congress would seem to be the proper judges of the responsibility of the Government in the case of claims against it, it is the duty of the President to approve or disapprove, and consequently he has the right, and it is his duty, to consider and examine the merits of every bill, and upon this only to rest his action. When a member of Congress, he was an opponent of these claims, and hence, the claim agents fear, and the opponents of the bill hope, that the President will see proper to protect the Treasury from this spoliation.

It was the intention of the chairman of the committee of ways and means to call up on Thursday the bill to modify the tariff, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House as to any change at all. On account of the absence of many members, the consideration of the motion was postponed until Wednesday next. It is understood that instead of a general modification of the tariff, it is proposed to reduce the rate of duties twenty per cent., changing the classification of two or three articles. The principle of the present tariff will remain untouched, while the average duties will be twenty per cent. less. The tariff men now support unanimously the tariff 1846, and all their efforts are combined against any reduction; no one thinks of urging an increase.

The re-election of Mr. Slidell to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Louisiana, was a total defeat of the Know Nothings of that State, who used every effort to elect a Senator of their own stripe. This defeat in the first southern State where their strength has been tested, indicates with some certainty the result in all the southern States. The confidence manifested by know nothing organs is put on for effect. If their candidate for alderman in a county town is successful, it is set down as a great victory, and trumpeted in all the papers. But when defeated, they wisely (for themselves) say nothing, whatever they may know. In the southern States, where isms of all sorts are held in abomination, and the great mass of people take time to think before embracing a new idea, this new organization seems likely to destroy entirely the Whig party, while it cannot possibly become sufficiently strong to control a majority at the polls. I take it that a greater number of whigs will decline all connection with the association, than Democrats can be led away by its blandishments. It is opposition to Republicanism and to the Democratic party in a new form; this has become so palpable that no Democrat can remain in the association and continue to entertain democratic principles. It is only necessary therefore for Democrats to stick to their principles, and to their party organization, to maintain the supremacy they now enjoy. The Whig party as a party is already down; by setting up a new test, a considerable number of those who formerly co-operated against the Democratic party are necessarily excluded. If these unite with the Democratic party it is so much gained; and if not, at all events, it is a loss to its enemies. It is nothing then but the secresy of the operations of this society that gives it consideration, and this is a feature of a political organization that should keep every good citizen out of it. Let Democrats stand to their colors, and know nothingism will soon be buried alongside of the Whig party. Every reasonable calculation goes to show that it cannot prevail in the southern States if Democrats do their duty to themselves, their principles and their party.

MECKLENBURG.

GENERAL WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, STILL AN ABOLITIONIST.—WHAT SAY THE KNOW NOTHINGS? Read the proceedings, in another part of this paper, of a late anti-slavery meeting in Boston—the speech of Anson Burlingame, and its full endorsment by General Henry Wilson—and it will be manifest to every mind that the first man elected by the Know Nothings to the United States Senate is the most fanatical and implacable abolitionist ever sent to that body. He endorses all that Garrison or Abby Kelly Foster could urge in opposition to Southern slavery, excepting the immediate disssolution of the Union.

What does this mean? It looks like an alliance between the Know Nothings and the abolitionists. Is it so? What says the State Council of Massachusetts? Let them speak, or forever hereafter keep to the north of Mason & Dixon's line. The case looks as bad for the Know Nothings as Seward's re-election. In connection with it, if effected, this manifesto of Wilson as the Senator of the Massachusetts Know Nothings, makes them a sectional party at once. The South can have nothing to do with them. The Know Nothing State Council of the North must speak on the slavery question, or be ranked with the anti-slavery coalition. They must repudiate Wilson, or be themselves repudiated. The existence of the Know Nothings as a national party hangs upon this question of slavery. Their first elected Senator is a boastful abolitionist of the Giddings stripe. Is he a good and accepted Know Nothing, or has he deceived them? The Presidency is closed to the order if they permit this Wilson to stand as their exponent in the Senate at Washington. His manifesto will be a bombshell in Virginia. Let Henry A. Wise read it to the people as the proclamation of the Know Nothing Senator elect from Massachusetts to the South.

What say the Massachusetts State Council, and other Northern Councils? If they are in league with the anti-slavery factions, their race is run.

New York Herald.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1855.

SENATE.—The French spoliation bill was taken up. Mr. Wells, of New Hampshire, made his maiden speech against the bill. He was followed by Mr. Hunter, who proposed an amendment, in effect, that commissioners be appointed to adjudicate all the claims; and that they should make awards as to what sums should be paid to each claimant. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Hamer and Clayton, and rejected. The bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consular bill was taken up, but no action was had thereon. The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up Senate bill for the payment of Texas creditors. Mr. Breckenridge spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Smith and Jones of Tennessee, followed on the same side.

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN THE HOUSE.

Secret Political Organization, &c.—It will be seen by our Congressional report, says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, that Mr. Witte, of Pennsylvania, yesterday introduced a preamble and a series of resolutions into the House, to the effect that a secret political organization exists in this country—that all political organizations of a secret oath-bound character are antagonistic to the cherished institutions of liberty, and declaring that the proscribing of any sect on account of its religion is dangerous to the liberties and prosperity of the nation. A suspension of the rules was necessary to introduce the matter, and under the rules of the House two-thirds were necessary for that purpose. The vote on suspending the rules for the purpose indicated, stood ayes, 104, nays 78. The whigs generally, too, we believe, with but few exceptions, voted in the negative. So a correspondent informs us, who adds:

The vote was to a great extent a test vote, although several democrats have declared that they voted against suspending the rules because the discussion of the subject matter of the resolutions would take up time which should be appropriated to public business. One thing is certain, and that is, that all who voted in the affirmative are anti-"Know Nothings."

The following is a list of ayes and noes:

YEAS—Messrs J. C. Allen, W. Allen, Appleton, Ashe, D. J. Bailey, Barksdale, Barrey, Belcher, Benton, Bliss, Bobcock, Boyce, Breckinrige, Bridges, Caskie, Chandler, Chastain, Chrisman, Clark, Craige, Curtis, S. G. Davis, T. Davis, Dawson, Edmonds, T. D. Eliot, J. M. Elliott, Ellison, English, Farley, Florence, Fuller, Giddings, Green, Greenwood, Hamilton, Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Heister, Hill, Hillyer, Ingersoll, Johnson, G. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, R. Jones, Keitt, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsley, Macdonald, McDougall, Fayette McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, May, Smith Miller, Morrison, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Orr, John Perkins, Phelps, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Russell, Seymour, Shaw, Shower, Simmons, Singleton, Sam'l A. Smith, George W. Smyth, Rich,d H. Stanton, Straub, Andrew Stuart, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout, Tweed, Upham, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walley, Walsh, Warren, E. B. Washburne, Wells, John Wentworth, Witte, Daniel B. Wright and Hendrick B. Wright—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, T. H. Bailey, Ball, Banks, Bennett, Benson, Bugg, Carpenter, Carruthers, Chase, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Disney, Dunham, Eastman, Edgerton, Etheridge, Everhart, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Goodwin, Grey, Grow, Aaron Harlen Andrew J. Harlan, Haven, Houston, Howe. Hunt, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Latham, Lindly, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Matteson, Mayall, Middleswarth, Millson, Morgan, Murray, Mordecai Oliver. Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peckham, Pennington, Phillips, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Reese, David Ritchie, Thos. Ritchey, Rogers, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Skelton, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Teller, Thurston, Traco, Wade, Wheeler, Yates, and Zollicoffer—78.

A BASE TRICK EXPOSED. The Know-Nothing press has been circulating, for a long time, a sentence purporting to be an extract from a letter Lafayette, of which says, that "if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish priests." Upon examination it has been discovered that this quotation, as used, is no better than A FORGERY.—LAFAYETTE NEVER EXPRESSED ANY SUCH OPINION. His letter has been most dishonestly and shamefully garbled, so as to make him assert the very reverse of what he believed and expressed. The letter was written to a gentleman in New York, shortly after his return to France from his visit to the United States in 1826.

"The friendly expressions of regard for my health and happiness conveyed in your kind letter to me of the 15th ult., I beg you to be assured are grateful to my feelings, and I shall cherish the recollection of the many services and kindnesses towards me, both on the part of yourself and lady while I was your guest in America, as among the most pleasing reminiscences connected with my late visit to the United States. * * * I cannot but admire your noble sentiments of devotion and attachment to your country and its institutions. But I must be permitted to assure you that the fears which, in your patriotic zeal, you seem to entertain, that if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed it will be by Romish priests, are certainly without any shadow of foundation whatever. An intimate acquaintance of more than half a century with the prominent and influential priests and members of that church, both in Europe and America, warrants me in assuring you that you need entertain no apprehension of danger to your republican institutions from that quarter."—*Rich. Enquirer.*

SPURIOUS BANK BILLS. The Cincinnati Gazette makes the following startling announcement: "The most startling discovery of the age is, that by which a bank note or other writing or engraving is copied to such perfection as to defy the best judges. Last week a photographist copied a note of the State Bank of Ohio, and the spurious bill was presented to and received as genuine by three of the most experienced bank tellers in the city, and even after being told that it was not genuine, they contended that it was good."

D. K. MCRAE, ESQ.—The Fayetteville Observer of yesterday learns that a letter was received in that place on the day before, stating that the health of Mr. McRae, (American Consul at Paris,) was improving, and that he was expected to resume the duties of his office in a few days.

Re-Election of Mr. Seward.

ALBANY, Feb. 6. The Legislature of this State, by a majority of 6 in the Senate and 16 in the House, has re-elected Wm. H. Seward U. S. Senator.

MARRIED.

January 24th, 1855, by the Rev. R. K Robert, Mr. John Squire, Jr., to Miss Maria L. Clements, daughter of David H. Clements, Esq., all of Northampton county, N. C.

Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening, it was

Resolved, That the City Collector be authorized and required to advertise and collect the taxes due the city of Raleigh, and proceed to sell property, if the same be not paid, and pay over to the city Treasurer two weeks before May court, otherwise the city attorney will be directed to bring suit on his bond.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

All persons interested will take notice of the above, and

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

For reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe, one hundred and fifty-one columns of the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the second session of the thirty-second Congress, at seven dollars and fifty cents a column, one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents

To pay a deficiency in the appropriation for eight hundred copies of the Documentary History purchased for the new members of the House of Representatives, from the twenty-sixth to the thirty-second Congress inclusive, being at seventeen dollars twenty-seven cents and two mills a volume, six hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents

For payment of a balance due, for the second and third volumes of the fifth series of the Documentary History, under contract with the Secretary of State, four hundred and seventy-three dollars

For one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the first session of the thirty-third Congress, for House Library, six hundred dollars, and for binding the same two hundred and forty dollars; for one hundred copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the second session of the thirty-third Congress, for House Library, three hundred dollars, and for binding the same one hundred and twenty dollars

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House, for the Congressional Globe, the same amount of additional compensation for reporting this session as was paid them at the last, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, and the clerk of this House is hereby authorized to pay the same to said Rives, to be applied by him for that purpose

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings: At Ellsworth, Maine, for the accommodation of the custom house and post-office, a building of brick, with fire-proof floors, constructed of iron beams and brick work, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., twenty-five feet by thirty, and twenty-five feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than ten thousand dollars; At Belfast, Maine, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, forty-five feet by thirty-two, and thirty-two feet high and to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars; At Gloucester, Massachusetts, Toledo, Ohio, Burlington, Vermont, and Sandusky, Ohio, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of like materials, sixty feet by forty five feet, and thirty-two feet from the foundation, and to cost not more than forty thousand dollars for each building; At Milwaukie, Wisconsin, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of like materials, sixty feet by forty-five feet, forty-eight feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars; At New Haven, Connecticut, Newark, New Jersey, Buffalo, New York, Oswego, New York, Wheeling, Virginia, Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan, each for the accommodation of the custom house, post-office, United States courts, and steamboat inspectors, a building of stone, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., eighty-five feet by sixty feet, sixty feet in height from the foundation, to cost not more than eighty-eight thousand dollars for each building; the building at Detroit to be erected upon a water lot, belonging to the United States; At Galveston, Texas, for the accommodation of the custom-house, post-office, and United States courts, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., forty-five feet by seventy feet, forty-eight feet high from the foundation, with a portico on two sides, and to cost not more than one hundred thousand dollars; At Petersburg, Virginia, for the accommodation of the custom-house and post-office, a building of stone, of like floors, beams, roofs, shutters, &c., sixty feet by forty-five feet, thirty-two feet high from the foundation, to cost not more than sixty-two thousand dollars

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon, to cover contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the sites of such buildings, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon, during the time that the said United States shall be or remain the owner thereof

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings:

At New Orleans, Louisiana, a marine hospital, to cost not more than two hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars; and when said hospital shall have been completed, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the old hospital at New Orleans to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States

At Detroit, Michigan, a marine hospital, to cost not more than seventy-five thousand dollars

At Pensacola, Florida, a marine hospital, to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars

At Burlington, in the State of Iowa, a marine hospital, to cost not more than fifteen thousand dollars

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or the property of the United States, that may be thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to pay to the clerks and employees of the government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, such additional compensation as they may be entitled to receive, under the act of twenty-second April, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to amend the third section of the act, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes," and where additional compensation is not otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That all laborers in the employment of the Executive department of the government in the city of Washington, shall receive an annual salary of four hundred and eighty dollars each: *Provided, further*, That the Postmaster-General be allowed, in addition to his present number, three clerks of class two and two of class three; That the Attorney-General be allowed in addition to his present number, one clerk of class one, two of class two, and one of class three; That the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed in the first Auditor's office, in addition to the present number, two clerks of class one: in the Sixth Auditor's office, in addition to the present number, seven clerks of class one, and one shall be taken from class three and put in class one; and, in the Treasurer's office, one clerk shall be taken from class two, and one from class three, and put in class four; and that the Secretary of State be allowed in addition to his present number of clerks, two at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each, one at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars, and one at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars; and the money necessary to pay the compensation and increased compensation under this section be, and the same is hereby appropriated

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the librarian of Congress shall receive eighteen hundred dollars; the assistant librarians fifteen hundred dollars each, and the messenger twelve hundred dollars per annum, and the money is hereby appropriated to pay the same

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the collections of the exploring expedition, now in the Patent-Office, be placed under the care and management of the Commissioner of Patents, who is hereby authorized to employ one principal keeper of said collections at an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, one night watchman at an annual salary of six hundred dollars, and two laborers at an annual salary each of three hundred and sixty-five dollars

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the first proviso to the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public money, under the fifteenth section of the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the additional services required under that act," approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall not be construed to apply to the collector of the District of Buffalo Creek, while such collector shall be one of the designated depositors of public money

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the public printers, and the certificates of the superintendent of public printing thereon, shall be subject to the examination and control of the accounting officers and Secretary of the Treasury, in like manner as other public accounts

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized by law for the office of assistant treasurer at New York, he be authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, one chief clerk at a salary of two thousand one hundred dollars, one clerk at two thousand dollars, two clerks at eighteen hundred dollars each, two clerks at fifteen hundred dollars each, one clerk at twelve hundred dollars, one messenger at nine hundred dollars, and two watchmen at five hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum. In case of the sickness or unavoidable absence from his office of the treasurer, he may in his discretion authorize the said chief clerk to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of the assistant treasurer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the annual salary of the chaplains to Congress shall be seven hundred and fifty dollars, and such sum additional to that elsewhere provided as may be required to pay the same to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; *Provided*, That the said sum shall be in full of all compensation to be received by said chaplains

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States,'" be so amended as to extend the limit for the annual salary of clerks in the Mint of the United States to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States, including also one clerk in the office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, and that the salary of the chief clerk of the branch mint of New Orleans, shall be twenty-two hundred dollars from and after the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become necessary for the head of any department or office to employ special agents, other than officers of the army or navy, who may be charged with the disbursement of public moneys, they shall, prior to entering upon duty as such, give bond in such form and with such security as the head of the department or office employing said agent may approve

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Warden of the Penitentiary of the United States for the District of Columbia, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, shall made to the Secretary of the Interior, annually, in time to accompany the annual message of the President to Congress, report of their operations for the preceding year, and of the manner in which all appropriations have been applied, respectively; and that all estimates of the Commission of Public Buildings and Grounds shall hereafter be approved and submitted by the Secretary of the Interior, annually, through the Treasury Department, as other estimates to the two houses of Congress, And further, that all appropriations which are herein made, or may be hereafter made, for repairs or improvements of the public buildings, grounds, and streets whithin the District of Columbia, and now under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and that all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with this section shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCXLIV.—An Act to Graduate and Reduce the Price of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upwards, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years and upwards, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more, shall be subject to sale at twelve-and-a-half cent per acre; *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act, the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased, shall again be subject to right of pre-emption for even months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the register or receiver of the proper land-office, that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States, the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

CHAP. CCXLV.—An Act declaring the Southern Boundary of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until otherwise provided by law, the territory acquired under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the Gadsden treaty, be, and the same is hereby incorporated with the territory of "New Mexico," subject to all the laws of said last named territory

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

CHAP CCXLVI.—An Act for the Relief of Thomas Bonaugh, and for the Repeal of the "Act to add the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a Railroad therein," approved the twenty-ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to increase the pension of Thomas Bronaugh, who is now on the rolls at four dollars, to the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-four

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the bill entitled "An act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein," which passed the House of Representatives on the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and which was approved by the President of the United States on the twenty-ninth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

CHAP. CCXLVII.—An Act to increase the Pay of the Rank and File of [the] Army, and to encourage Enlistments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army of the United States, shall be increased at the rate of four dollars per month, and to continue for the term of three years from and after the first day of January next, and until otherwise fixed by law

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every soldier, who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month, in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the army: and that soldiers now in the army, who have served one or more enlistments, and been honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the benefits herein provided for a second enlistment

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished services, as well as those now in the army as those that may hereafter enlist, shall receive the two dollars per month to which that certificate would have entitled them had they remained continuously in the service

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That non-commissioned officers, who, under the authority of the seventeenth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, were recommended for promotion by brevet to the lowest grade of commissioned officer, but did not receive the benefit of that provision, shall be entitled, under the condition recited in the foregoing section, to the additional pay authorized to be given to such privates as received certificates of merit

(To be continued.)

GLEN ANNA.

MISS MAGARET G. NIXON,	Principal.
MISS EMILY BRANSON,	Assistant.
JOSEPH B. SHELTON,	Steward.
MRS. JOS. B. SHELTON,	Matron.

The *sixth session* of this flourishing Female Seminary will open Feb. 21, 1855.

It is handsomely and healthfully situated in Davidson Co. N. C. six miles west of Normal College, one mile from Thomas Depot on the Central Railroad.

Terms: Board $6 a month exclusive of lights; tuition $10 a session; Music $10 extra; French $5.

For a Circular containing particulars apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. 4w.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL,
WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION COMMENCES JANUARY 8th, 1855.

Students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

Board of Instruction:

R. H. SMITH, Ancient Languages and English Literature.
J. M. GALLOWAY, Mathematics " "
Assistant.

Tuit on from $7,50 to $15. Board $80 per session.
Address R. H. SMITH, *Prin.*
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. IRVIN, *Sec. & Treas.*
December 7, 1854. 1051—6w.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account for one year or more, are hereby informed that settlement must be made on or before the first day of January next, or I shall be under the painful necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer for collection.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Nov. 14, 1854. 9—tf

Premium Circular Saws.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, GIVEN AT THE Mechanic's Institute at its recent annual exhibition held at Richmond, Va. for the encouragement and promotion of American Manufactures was awarded to Toland and Burger, for specimens of their celebrated circular and other Saws.

The proprietors beg respectfully to call the further attention of Merchants, Founders, Mill men and the public generally, to the concurrent testimony of some of most influential and highly respectable citizens of the City of Richmond.

TREDEGAR FOUNDRY,
Richmond, October 30, 1854.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Richmond made Saws of Messrs Toland & Burger, have proved equal to any we have used. We recommend these gentlemen to all who desire to encourage enterprise at home, and are much pleased to learn that they are receiving a liberal patronage.

ANDERSON DELANY & CO.

Richmond Va. Oct. 30, 1854.

The undersigned have sold thirty or more large Circular Saws, manufactured here by Messrs Toland & Burger, and we take pleasure in saying we have not heard a complaint of one that we have sold.

We keep an assortment of all the different kinds of Saws they make, viz: Circular Saws, all sizes, Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Rip, Hand, Panel, Wood and Web Saws. We respectfully ask the attention of the Public to these Goods, as they are made in Virginia, are warranted in every respect; if they do not give full satisfaction, they can be returned, and they are sold low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States.

SMITH & HARWOOD,
Dealers in Harware, &c., No. 85 Main St.

EAGLE FOUNDRY OFFICE,
Richmond, 22d August 1854.

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

Gentlemen, It gives me pleasure to be enabled to state that the Circular Saws I have obtained from you for the use of my mills, are of very superior quality, and have given entire satisfaction to my customers in every instance; and I do not hesitate to pronounce them equal in every respect, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory within my knowledge, and can confidently recommend them to the public. Very respectfully, yours,

P. RAHM.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Richmond, 30th August, 1854.

MESSRS. TOLAND & BERGER:

Gentlemen—I have put in operation, since my connection with the above establishment, several of your Circular Saws; and they perform well, and I would recommend them to all in want of a good article.

JOHN CLARKE, *Sawyer.*

TERMS OF WARRANTY.

All Saws manufactured by and stamped Toland and Burger, are fully warranted, including temper, truth and soundness.

We challenge the production of a single instance in which we have failed to make good our Warranty. Purchasers will recollect that no other manufacturers give a full Warranty, either in Europe or America.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

TOLAND & BURGER.

Richmond, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—6msw.

FIRE COMPANIES. THE CITIZENS OF RALeigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies, two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men, the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish either of the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 24th day of February, 1855, on which day if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYHOOD, *Int'd.*

Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—td.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE subscriber, about the last of November, 1854, a small red bay mule with two white spots on his back where the saddle works. Said mule was traded to me at Nash Court in November last, I got him from a horse trader from Virginia who said he had traded for him a few days before from some man in the lower part of Nash or the upper part of Edgecombe.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the mule, or five dollars for any information so that I can get him.

JAMES M. HARRIS.

Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—8t.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS FOR 1855.—The subscribers have this day received by the Adams Express Co., Beebe & Co's. Spring Style of Fashionable Hats, For their beauty and lightness please call and examine them.

Also, Warburton's style with corrugated brims. Something new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb. 2, 1855. 22—

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE PUT THE CARRIAGE AND Buggy, which we exhibited at the State Fair, into the hands of Mr. James Harris, of Raleigh, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, or having a desire to examine a fine piece of work, will call on Mr. Harris.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Kinston, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—3w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A GOOD NURSE. A middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at this office.

January 31, 1855. 21—3t.

ASBURY ACADEMY.—THIS ACADEMY IS situated in the country, six miles west of Raleigh, near the N. C. R. R. The location is remarkably healthy and desirable in every point of view. Board can be had at respectable houses near the academy at $6 per month. The terms for tuition are,

For Elementary English branches,	$10 00
" Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,	12 50
" Higher English branches,	15 00
" Classics,	20 00

Students charged from date of entrance.

The first session commenced January 16, 1855.

A. R. MILLER, *Principal.*

January 20, 1955. 17—

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILY AND PRIVATE PRAYERS, NICHOLLS' help to reading the Bible.
The Two Sisters, or Principle and Practice.
Horae Sacrae, Prayers and Meditations for private use.
Sunlight through the mist.
Also for sale the following books:
Daily Steps towards Heaven.
Village Sermons, by Kingsley.
Old Truths and New Errors, by Bishop Butler.
Palmer's Ecclesiastical History.
Companion for the Altar, by Bishop Hobart.
Wilberforce's Doctrine of Holy Baptism.
Spinck's Manual of Devotions.
Bishop Hobart's Festivals and Fasts.
Bishop Kip's Early Conflicts of Christianity.
Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying.
Bishop Taylor's Golden Grove.
Readings for a month before Confirmation, by Miss Sewell.
Readings for every day in Lent.
Jenks' Devotions.
Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life.
Wrenchs Hulsean Lectures.
Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church.
Wilberforce's Holy Eucharist.
Wilberforce on the Incarnation.
Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata, English Edition.
English Women of the 17th century.
Christian's Companion.
Dames' Warning of the Holy week.
Mercy to Babes, by Adams.
Bishop Kip's Sexton Tract
" " Double Witness of the Court.

WARREN L. POMEROY.

Dec. 22, 1854. 9—

Notice of Assignment.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOR THE BENEFIT of all his creditors made an assignment of all his estate, stock in trade, &c., to Edward Cantwell, Attorney at law, office on the corner below the Cape Fear Bank, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and such of his creditors as desire the benefit of said assignment, will find the Release open for their signature for sixty, days when a sale will be had and an equal distribution of the proceeds thereof made among the re-assing creditors. F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—3t.

Selling out at Cost!

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CHINA GOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS. The subscriber being desirous of winding up his present business offers for sale at reduced prices his whole stock. The goods have all been selected with care and, much later in the Northern Cities, and present the choicest assortment that can be found anywhere.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains are invited to call and examine. H. & F. MAHLER, Agents.

Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—6t.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guaranteed.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals, collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.

Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.

October 16, 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

H. R. NELSON.

Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—p5t.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods,

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FOR RENT.

The House and lot near the residence of Mrs. Clarke, formerly occupied by E. Cantwell, Esq.

For terms, apply at this office.

Jan. 14, 1855. tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 1—tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—